HYDE'S "ASSOCIATES" WERE NOT ALWAYS THE SAME.

Frick Committee Said to Have Called on All Directors Who Were Members to Refund-Hyde's Large Revenue From \$10 Shares of a ? Per Cent. Stock

The declaration of Supt. Francis Hendricks of the State Insurance Department at Syracuse on Friday to the agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, "before I get through with this company I will find out who are the dummies, I will find that out absolutely," elicited information in New York city yesterday that many have been wrong in assuming that the underwriting syndicate known as "James H. Hyde and associates," had been a continuous body of persons.

The facts are, it was stated yesterday, that from time to time Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were putting out different issues of bonds which were underwritten by syndicates got up in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and consisting in nearly every case of some of the Hyde-Harriman coterie of Equitable directors, including the dummies. In each one of these syndicates young Mr. Hyde took a large participation. This, it was asserted, was after James W. Alexander, president of the Equitable. had repeatedly warned young Mr. Hyde that he must not be interested in any underwritings of bonds which could be criticized because of his connection with the Equitable.

After that warning, it was asserted yesterday, when young Mr. Hyde took participation in Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s underwriting syndicates he divided up his participation among such people as he from time to time wished to have a share with him. Illotting his share differently from time to time. There was no organized body of persons who were sharing with him in these participations which he took. and it was not known and is not known who constituted the different "associates. Nothing would show this but young Mr. Hyde's own accounts, and these he has withheld up to the present time.

When the earlier small checks came in to Mr. Alexander, it was asserted yesterday, he had no reason to believe that they represented profits from any transactions in which the Equitable Society was interested, and it was not until the two large checks came in in January last that his suspicions were aroused. Then Mr. Alexander investigated, and learning the truth turned the proceeds of those checks over to the cashier of the Equitable. Mr. Alexander then endeavored, it was stated yesterday, to ascertain whether the profits which he had made, represented by the earlier checks, had any connection with the Equitable Society, and it was not until within the last few days that he obtained any information on this point. He knows that the Equitable has bonds of the classes which were the subjects of the Hyde syndicate operations, but, it was declared yesterday, he does not know whether there is any connection between the syndicates and the purchase of the bonds by the Equitable. That can be accurately ascertained only by the records which are in young Mr. Hyde's possession and not accessible to Mr. Alexander.

If Mr. Alexander made any profits from the Hyde syndicate operations he was, it was declared yesterday, "innocent and imposed upon by the syndicators." That young Mr. Hyde was making profits on the syndicate operations he has acknowledged in his letter, and also by turning in the proceeds after it was announced that Supt. Hendricks was to give a hearing on the four-year mutualization proposition, and after it was known that counsel for the mutualization committee was about to proceed to Albany with charges against young Mr. Hyde. The discovery by President Alexander, it was also asserted, of the above syndicate conditions was one of the principal causes that led him to act against young Mr. Hyde, one of the results of which has been that young Mr. Hyde has turned back into the society's treasury

Supt. Hendricks is to investigate all of these syndicate operations, and is to call upon young Mr. Hyde to produce all of the records now in his possession concerning

MORE REFUNDS FROM EYNDICATORS CALLED FOR.

From a man who keeps himself well informed about the developments in the Equitable came the statement yesterday that the Frick investigating committee has sent out word to the directors engaged with Mr. Hyde in the underwriting syndicates to send in to the treasurer of the society checks covering the profits which they have made out of syndicate deals in which securities were sold to the society. These checks, it was said, are to be held, like the check for \$61,000 which Mr. Hyde turned in, pending the decision by the directors whether the profits should go into the pockets of the syndicators or into the treasury of the society. According to the man who told of this action by the Frick committee several directors have already deposited their checks with the society's treasurer. The directors who were called upon, it was asserted, included some members of the Frick committee itself. The personal checks of some of the directors, if an honest refund was made, it was declared, would not be drawn, as Mr. Hyde drew his check, for \$61,000, but for as much as \$500,000 in some cases.

HYDE REVENUE FROM \$51,000 OF 7 PER CENT.

STOCK.
Reviewing Mr. Hyde's reply to the agents, a lawyer interested in the anti-Hyde side of the Equitable controversy said yesterday: "Mr. Hyde's letter to the agents illustrates how a mind may become perverted and distorted by personal interest. He seriously regards himself as an abused innocent. He thinks the company is his own process. He thinks the company is his own property, that the policyholders are scheming self-seekers, that the company's officers are conspirators against him because they com-plain of his conduct and desire to protect the company and its funds from his misuse and that the agents are insolent and "mis-guided" hired men because they have asked him so resign. "Review briefly the considerations which

"Review briefly the considerations which Mr. Hyde disregards: The premiums of the policyholders make up the company's \$400,000,000 of assets, and these assets by their contracts belong wholly to them, subject only to an annual dividend of \$7,000 on the stock and the honest expenses of the company. Legitimately Mr. Hyde with his \$51,000 of stock is entitled annually to a dividend of \$3,570, and a fair salary as vice-president of the company.

president of the company.

"If Mr. Hyde's head were level he would see the reasonableness of the desire of the policyholders to protect and administer their own property, even though there had been no breach of trust by him. Considering that Mr. Hyde is annually taking \$100,000 out of the company's treasury in the guise of a salary, \$22,500 more as salaries from the subsidiary companies. \$16,000 from the subsidiary companies, \$16,000 in the form of pay to his personal servants \$12,000 as 'traveling' and 'sundry' expenses, large sums as dividends on stock penses, large sums as dividends on stock of corporations which occupy space in Equitable buildings under jughandle leases; considering that he admits that he took \$13,000 for the expenses of the Cambon dinner and \$61,000 as profits on bonds sold to the company; considering that banking syndicates of which he was a member have sold to the company within

two years at profits in excess of \$1,000,000; considering that as a stockholder of the Equitable Trust Company he has received large dividends earned on deposits of Equitable money at low rates of interest, and considering his absolute inability to understand that these things are wrong, it ought to be plain to others if not to him, why the company's president, its officers, agents and policyholders want him to get out.

GOLDEN SILENCE OF THE JAP.

HAS PATIENTLY BORNE INSULTS AND BASELESS CHARGES.

No Word of Protest at Russian Outrages in the Field—Feels Bitterly but Si-

get out.
"Mr. Hyde asserts in his letter to the ar. Hyde asserts in his letter to the agents that mutualization, a 'system of control which virtually places the agents over the directors and officers,' is unsound in principle. Theoretically, some argument might in certain cases appropriately and the control of the control might in certain cases support this opinion; but in this particular case conditions de-mand a subordination of the officers and directors, and Mr. Hyde seems to be about

directors, and Mr. Hyde seems to be about the only one who fails to see that.

"In asking him to resign Mr. Alexander did not violate the trust imposed upon him by Mr. Hyde's father. That trust was for the protection of the company's funds, not for the protection of the violator of the trust. Mr. Hyde's distorted vision cannot see that Mr. Alexander had any duty other than to sustain him in the spoliation of the company.

ON WHAT SIDE IS THE TRICKERY? "Mr. Hyde says that he was 'designedly tricked' into the sacrifice of conceding that the power to vote for twenty-eight directors should be given to the policyholders. This statement is disingenuous. After the board had resolved unanimously to give the policyholders the right of voting for all directors at the scaling roses by for all directors at the earliest possible time, Mr. Hyde induced the board to elim-inate all substance from this proposition by passing an amended charter which limited the voting power of the election of twenty-eight directors in the course of four years. This would have actually confour years. This would have actually confirmed his power. Mr. Hyde knows that he was not tricked into making this concession, and that it was no sacrifice. He let it go through the board because it amounted to nothing, and he thought it would fool the policyholders. But it did not. The policyholders understood it and protected accounted the secretary of the policyholders. protested successfully against its approval by the Superintendent of Insurance. Then under fear of further exposure Mr. Hyde made the following agreement:

Ratio of 28 to 24. One half elected in 1906 and one half Two vacancies to be filled by names osed by policyholders' committee.
These two to be put into executive com-

All vacancies occurring before election 306 to be filled by board with nominees he two now to be elected on nomination olicyholders' committee. This, however, not to apply to vacancies in list of disors elected in 1905. ectors elected in 1905.

*6. Two more members of executive committee to be appointed on nomination of C. N. sliss. The committee including the four members here provided for to remain at twelve; he four vacancies in the executive committee to be created by resignation or by he board on the designation of the Superingent of Insurance.

"A board meeting was called to carry out this agreement. By that time Mr. Hyde had decided to defeat the agreement. He caused the board to vote 20 to 17 against Mr. Bliss's motion to call for the nominees of the policyholders' committee. He did have the board adopt the two year plan. but with the knowledge that the Lord suit was in readiness to interfere with its con-

"This is a record of the facts, and if it constitutes a case of trickery, Mr. Hyde is not the victim.

SYNDICATE YET UNDISCLOSED. The statement was made by a man fa-miliar with the details of the society's business that Mr. Hyde's check for \$61,446.92 business that Mr. Hyde's check for \$61,440.09 did not by any means cover all of his profits in deals in which the syndicate bad sold securities to the Equitable. This man had very good reason to believe, he said that the sum deposited by Mr. Hyde with the cashier of the society represented only the profits of the syndicate transactions in which President Alexander's name had been used.

Another interesting statement which Another interesting statement which came from a reliable source yesterday was that the Frick committee has confidential men in its employ who are seeking to find out definitely just where State Senator Edgar T. Brackett stands with reference to the controversy in the society. It has been asserted by the Hyde people that Mr. Brackett represented a wing of the Alexander attack, but the Alexander factionists and Mr. Brackett as well have denied this, and Mr. Brackett has said that his interest was inspired only by a regard for the rights

LAWYERS AT SWORDS' POINTS. It was learned yesterday that the intense personal feeling which has marked the controversy as between the factionists within the society is being reflected strongly now even between lawyers engaged on the opposing sides. One report had it yesterday that there had been threats by one firm against another of disbarment proceedings, and counter threats of the same sort. What the nature of the grounds was upon which action might be taken was not dis-

The general agents who were left in town did not receive Mr. Hyde's letter very cordially yesterday morning. Most of them hurried to the Equitable Building, where they held a conference and considered sending a reply to his letter. They protested that Mr. Hyde's reply was most unsatisfactory in every way. After a half hour's deliberain every way. After a half hour's delibera-tion, though, they decided to let the thing

NEW LONDON April 22—A protective committee of Equitable Life polic holders has been formed here, William Whitman teing chairman.

Bill to Mutualize the Equitable.

ALBANY, April 22.-It was announced here to-day that Senator Alfred R. Page of New York city would introduce in the Senate on Tuesday a bill to bring about the mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society on lines agreed on by the agents at their recent convention.

The bill provides that policyholders of \$1.000 or upward shall be entitled to one vote for directors, and any policyholder shall be eligible to hold office as a director of the society. The amount of the policy will not be considered in regulating the right of the holder to vote, as each policy-holder will have a single vote.

SHE RUNS AWAY AGAIN. Berenice Foster of Meriden Comes to New

York This Time. A bright faced girl of 12, whose red cheeks were a match in color for the Tam o' Shanter she wore, spent last evening with Matron Travers at Police Headquarters pending a verification by the police of her statement that she was Beranice Foster of 129 Britannia street, Meriden, Conn., and had run away

"I left home," she said, "because papa punished me. We have a barrel outside our house for rain water. Papa told me not to meddle with it. But I forgot all about it when I noticed how dry the flowers were and got a bucket and watered them. When papa came home and heard about it he punished me. Last night when I went to bed I staved awake a long time thinking, and finally I made up my mind to run away.
This morning when I got a chance I took
\$15 which mamma had in the bureau drawer
and went to the depot and bought a ticket
for New York. I took the 11:30 train.

"When I got here a man asked me where I was going. I told him I didn't know, so he took me to the station house." When asked if she had ever run away When asked if she had ever run away before, Berenice promptly answered in the affirmative. "I don't remembr how long ago it was," she continued, "but papa was going to whip me. and I just started and walked to Berlin, nine miles away. Papa got me and took me home. He didn't whip me, but said if I ever ran away again he would put me in an industrial school." A telegram announcing her whereabouts was sent to her father. Mr. Fost r was unable to come for her, but Sergeant fahar of the Meriden police volunteered his services. He arrived at Police Headquarters shortly after 90 clock. Berenice was asleep

shortly after 9 o'clock. Berenice was asleep at the time, and when awakened expressed pleasure at going home until she was told that her father would meet her at the sta-

lently the Retention of Non-Combatants-Then Returns Good for Evil.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 22.-The Tokio correspondent of the Times sends a long letter of praise of the "golden silence" of the Japanese under provocation which would have aroused an insistent outery in other countries. When the St. Petersburg newspapers declared that extermination, as of noxious vermin, was the only appropriate manner of dealing with the Japanese, and when the Russian religious press denounced the Mikado as Antichrist, there was no outburst of indignation.

There was almost complete silence also

over the painful iteration of the reports which are unhappily indisputable of outrages committed by the Russians upon the persons and properties of non-combatants. In regard to other outrages of a nameless nature the correspondent points out that it is really remarkable that the Japanese do not rise to construct a comparative vindication. They can point to their campaigning record of 1894-95,1900, and in the present war, and ask whether even one attested case of outrage of a woman can be laid to a Japanese soldier. Many such cases were insistently so laid to the European soldiers during the Pekin expedition and are now charged unceasingly against the Russians by the Chinese and Coreans; yet the Japanese refrain absolutely from any such

Another grievance borne in studied silence by the Japanese concerns the prisoners. The Japanese Official Gazette publishes a list furnished by Russia of the Japanese prisoners she holds. This numbers 339 men, of whom only 36 belong to the combatant services and 303 are peaceful Japanese who have been held as prisoners for months.

On the other hand, in Japan before the fall of Port Arthur there were 3,673 Russian prisoners. Not a single non-combatant was included in this number. Even a naval paymaster who pleaded old age was liberated. The Japanese felt bitterly but silently the retention of their peaceful countrymen and it was natural that retaliation should

be expected when Port Arthur fell. But such an idea, if it occurred to them, was never expressed, and every non-combatant in Port Arthur was set free. Moreover, in Port Arthur there were found only 76 Japanese prisoners, representing the total taken by the Russians during the siege. Hundreds of wounded Japanese must have fallen within the Russian lines, and up to the last moment it was hoped that many would be found in the hospitals. But only the 76 mentioned above were discovered, and these included some who had not been wounded The rest must have perished by exposure,

rivation or torture. Even when Gen. Stoessel in his despatches accused the Japanese of deliberately firing on the hospital, a charge which has now been disproved, there was silence. On the heels of the accusation the wires brought word that it was not believed in England. The comment of the Japanese journals was simple. They printed the London telegrams with the heading: "They See That: Look.

SECOND MONTE CARLO KILLED. Final Blow to Attempt to Found One German-Belgian Border.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BRUSSELS, April 22.-When gambling was made illegal in Belgium, a syndicate attempted to start a casino on Monte Carlo lines in Moresnet, a strip of neutral territory on the Belgian-German f.ontier.

Moresnet is a sort of no man's territory, neither Germany nor Belgium being willing to renounce claim to its few hundred inhabitants. It is governed by a Burgomaster and a Communal Council. Germany and Belgium agreed that there should be no gambling there and the syndicate was fined and the rooms closed.

fined and the rooms closed.

The syndicate appealed to the high court of Leipsic, which has now stamped out gambling altogether, declaring that the entrance of a single German or Belgian subject into the gaming rooms would be the signal for the descent of the police, the general arrest of all present and the confiscation of the plant. The native inhabitants are free to gamble, but they are all poor working people and do not are all poor working people and do not afford the slightest temptation to any one to cater to their gambling instincts.

DRIVEN INSANE BY HUNGER. Andalusian Peasants Continue to Suffer -Many Preparing to Come Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CADIZ, April 22 .- A number of Andalusian peasants have become mad from their sufferings from hunger and have been committed to asylums.

At Ferrol numbers of the poverty stricken beople are preparing to emigrate to the

MY! WHAT A BULL! One Weighing Over 3,300 Pounds Takes First Prize at Italian Show.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. FLORENCE, April 22.- The first prize at the cattle show, now being held here, was won by a bull owned by Count Passerini. The bull weighs 1,430 kilograms (over 3,300 pounds). This is said to be a world's

Republican Nominations in Putnam County. CARMEL, N. Y., April 22.-John R. Yale was renominated this afternoon for Member of Assembly for the fifth time by the Putnam county Republican convention, held nam county Republican convention. And here, and was elected chairman of the county committee in place of E. W. Addis. The other nominations were Edward C. Weeks for County Clerk and James H. Brooks for School Commissioner.

Sozodont Paste.

Announcement No. 2.

Sozodont to the attention of the public in a truthful and digni-

fled way, never making claims that could not be proven, and

thus winning the confidence of the community. Persistent

rumors, intended to Injure Sozodont and emanating from a

source of which we are cognizant and against which we are

collecting much evidence, have been brought to our attention,

and now we desire to publicly state once and for all that

Sozodont is not and never was an acid dentifrice, and to make

our assertion the more forcible we will give \$1,000 in gold to

the person who will disprove our claim. Sozodont is alkaline, the very opposite of acid. Test it yourself. Ask your druggist

for a strip of blue litmus paper. Sprinkle Sozodont on it.

A trace of acid would change the color from blue to pink. If you are not using Sozodont it will be worth your while to

obtain it and prove the truth of our statement. Test the

dentifrice you are now using (the same method is employed

for powders and pastes), and if is acid, as most of them are,

discard it forever. An acid dentifrice is the bitterest enemy of

the teeth. Sozodont is put up in four well-known forms:

Sozodont Liquid, large and small sizes, Sozodont Powder and

HALL & RUCKEL, New York City.

For over sixty years we have brought the value of

"The Pullman of Automobiles"

People who like to ride for the pure pleasure of riding will find in the light, noiseless Rainler Gasoline Car an Automobile that doesn't have to be mastered and watched like a partially tamed beast. An hour's ration is worth a year's advertising. Call at the salesroom. Guaranteed free of repair for one year. Price \$5,500, with

THE RAINIER COMPANY Salesroom and Garage Broadway & 50th Street, New York 'Phone 1001 Columbus.

ION PERDICARIS IN TOWN. Bandit Raisuli's Captive Resting Here

Ion Perdicaris, the prisoner of the bandi Raisuli, is in New York, having come back on the Deutschland last Thursday and slipped away without attracting notice to a place where he can rest and avoid the reporters for a while. His American agent, Judge Robert S. Woodruff of Trenton, "Mr. Perdicaris is resting from the fa-

tigue of a tiresome journey. He is in his usual health but, being tired from the voyage, he will not show himself for several days. He desires to be at leisure until that time, and I am under obligations not to disclose his whereabouts at present. It is the intention of Mr. Perdicaris to visit his Trenton home before he goes abroad again, his visit here being purely a private

"When Mr. Perdicaris comes to Trenton he will be delighted to receive the reporters. He will not be in Trenton until the latter part of next week.'

The capture of Mr. Perdicaris by Raisuli the Moorish bandit, created an international episode last summer and gave rise to President Roosevelt's epigram: "Perdicaris aiive or Raisuli dead."

Mr. Perdicaris's father was a Greek, but he himself, although he lived in Morocco for twenty years, counts as an American citizen. On May 17 last Raisuli, bandit and revolutionary, captured him and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, an Englishman, in their home on the outskirts of Tangier. The bandit held them for a ransom of \$55,000 and the granting of certain political immunities. The American Government, followed by the British and French, brought ssure to bear on the Sultan and sent warships to Tangier. The Sultan finally vielded to all the bandit's demands, and Perdicaris and Varley were released on June 25, after more than a month of captivity in the interior of Morocco.

SAYS HE'S ON MAYER'S STAFF. Lawyer Made Prisoner on Woman's Charge of Personating an Officer.

On complaint of Miss Grace Laughran of 102 West Fifty-eighth street, Eugene F. Seymour, a lawyer, who says that he is on the staff of Attorney-General Julius M. Mayer, was arrested last night on a charge of personating an officer. Miss Laughran declared at the West Forty-seventh street station that Mr. Seymour rang her bell for fifteen minutes, made a lot of racket and insisted that he was an officer.

Mr. Seymour insisted on conducting his own case before the desk sergeant. His appeals for a correct record and his motions and objections were masterly. He sent word to Abram S. Gilbert of the Republican Club and Edwin A. Jones of the Democratic Club to come and get him out. He denied that he had ever seen Miss Laughran

GAVE A BOGUS CHECK. An Old Offender, 60 Years of Age, Arrested in Brooklyn for Swindling.

Robert McNeil, 60 years old, of 255 Stone avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant is William H. Edwards, a real estate dealer, of 1625 Nostrand avenue. McNeil visited Mr. Edwards's offices, and after several interviews agreed to purchase the property at 1831 Nostrand avenue. This was satisfactory, but Edwards asked for a deposit. McNeil said that was simple, and then, although Mr. Edwards only wanted \$100, McNeil drew a check for \$250.

This was on April 6. Mr. Edwards then deposited the check and sent the owner. Henry Smith of Carlstadt, N. J., a letter explaining the sale, and also enclosed a check for \$150, retaining \$100 as his commission. Several days later McNeil's check was returned to Mr. Edwards marked "no good." Then Mr. Edwards notified the police.

After leaving Mr. Edwards's office, McNeil went to the house 1831 Nostrand avenue, and told the tenants that he had

avenue, and told the tenants that he had purchased the property and to convince them showed the papers Mr. Edwards had given him. Then he promised to make certain repairs and accidentally discovered he had no money and borrowed several dollars so that he could get home.

McNeil is the same man who ten years ago swindled the residents in the Bedford district. He would visit an undertaker's store and engage him to conduct a funeral. Then he would suddenly discover he did not have any money with him and would borrow a dollar in order to send telegrams to a friend, promising to repay the undertaker when he got home. The undertaker was only too willing to oblige and did not realize he had been swindled until he visited the supposed house of mourning. the visited the supposed house of mourning. The man paid the same kind of a visit on the butcher, baker and coal merchant. At length he was arrested, but while awaiting trial he was taken ill and sent to a hospital. Subsequently the case against him was dignissed because none of the complainants would appear against him. complainants would appear against him.

Price Falls to 98 1-2 Cents Under Savage Drive-Losses of the Bull Operators Up in the Millions-Armour-Valentine

BIG BREAK IN MAY WHEAT.

COLLAPSE OF THE LONG DRAWN

OUT GATES DEAL.

House Chief of the Bear Forces.

CHICAGO, April 22.-There was a sensational decline in May wheat on the Board of Trade to-day, and just before the close the price broke to 981/2 cents, 111/2 cents under yesterday's closing. All doubt that this was the final collapse of the long drawn out Gates May deal was dispelled by this last savage drive, which put the price well under the \$1 mark. There was a little rally on last trades, and the closing quotation was \$1, or an even break of 10 cents for the day. Most of the 5,000,000 bushels of wheat liquidated in the break of 5 cents last Thursday was under that figure. All of the sales to-day from \$1.09 down to 981/2 cents represented losses of from 5 cents to 15% cents a bushel.

Early this week, when John W. Gates was forced to leave the city by the death of his father, it appeared that the entire deal had been turned over to the management of the Armour-Valentine house. After the close to-day, when the action of the market was surveyed by the best judges in the trade, they were ready to concede that the losses on the entire bull campaign in May wheat must foot up in the millions In addition to the direct losses on the selling out of the wheat, there is an enormous expense bill to be footed by the Wall Street

The feet were cut from under the holders of May wheat at the opening this morning and with such a bold sweep that it took away the breath of the speculative traders and left many people who were expecting to get out of May at a high figure to flounder along and sell their property as best they

could on a sinking market. The flerceness of the attack on May can be judged from the action of the price, which was at \$1.10 at the close on Thursday. It opened at \$1.09 and \$1.08 this morning sold at \$1.07 in the same breath, had a quick rebound to 1.08% and then started on the loboggan, which landed the price at \$1.02% before midday.

Pit experts declare that from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of May wheat lines were thrown on the market in two hours this morning. The Logan house alone sold 1,000,000 bushels on the decline. The Gates clique brokers sold all they could

Gates clique brokers sold all they could at all stages of the game to anybody and everybody who would buy.

It did not look like desperate selling, but a determined effort to let go of the wheat to the best advantage possible on a market which had no foundation for May contracts. When the May prices reached \$1.03 there was buying of perhaps 100,000 bushels of wheat by S. H. Woodbury & Co., the Gates brokers, as if to check the rapid decline. After the price had dropped to \$1.02\% it recovered a little to \$1.03.

The feature of the selling this morning was that all the big cash houses, the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company, Nye-Jenks and other large concerns, which appeared to be loaded with cash wheat to dump into the

oaded with cash wheat to dump into the Gates deal at fancy figures, found the market going away from them and proceeded to unload, adding to the wheat on the declining market. Heavy buying of July wheat for a few days past and the fear of foreign political complications held the market in check on that month, which at the low point was cally one care under the pravious clear

check on that month, which at the low point was only one cent under the previous close. This deal, engineered by John W. Gates and others in Wall Street, began last fall, when the blight of black rust struck the spring wheat States of the Northwest and made it appear that there was to be a radical shortage in the wheat supply of the country. Prices had a sensational advance week after week until the culmination of the advance two months ago at \$1.21½. Since that time the May price has fluctuated between \$1.12 and \$1.18, with commission people warning their customers to keep out of the deal.

Frequent interviews with John W. Gates

Frequent interviews with John W. Gates Frequent interviews with John W. Gates and some of his assistants conveyed the impression that the price would surely go to \$1.50 or possibly \$1.50 in a final squeeze of the big short sellers. This it was that induced so many speculators here and elsewhere to join the bull side with the expectation of making big money when the final squeeze of the shorts came. This also induced powerful cash grain concerns to accumulate all the contract wheat to accumulate all the contract wheat possible and keep it somewhat under cover ready for sale and delivery on the May contracts when the price reached fancy figures. These speculative tailers and these cash people alike were caught in the fierce break of the market to-day, and had

fierce break of the market to-day, and had to get out in most cases with severe losses, instead of the expected big profits.

Associated with John W. Gates in the bull campaign were Isaac L. Elwood, Daniel G. Reid, Charles M. Schwab, C. W. Spencer (the St. Louis leader), A. D. Thompson (the Duluth leader), Henry L. Lattle of the great Pillsbury Milling interests at Minneapolis, Robert Pringle, John Sickel and other local leaders in Chicago.

It has been acknowledged throughout the deal that the chief of the bear forces was the Armour-Valentine house. The Peavey Grain Company, Harris-Scotten, Rosenbaum Grain Company, Nye-Jenks and other strong local interests were arrayed on the bear side.

As the deal stands to-day, probably in final collapse, it looks like a heavy loss for the bull operators. It has been figured that the 20,000,000 bushels of wheat at one time held by the Gates and allied interests cost something like an average of \$1.14 a

SLUMP HEBE, TOO. On the Produce Exchange, which was the only market open here yesterday, there was a further crash in May wheat, following was a further crash in May wheat, following the one on Thursday and in sympathy with the big slump in Chicago. The interest of traders here was to a great extent centered on Chicago, but the decline in prices at the local exchange amounted to 4½c. from the opening high figure of \$1.08½. General tail on the Exchange was to the effect that the Chicago deal was over. May wheat here declined about 5c. on Thursday.

VICTIMS OF KITTY JOYCE. She Assails Woman in Red Dress and Her

Escort and Draws a Crowd-No Arrest. Kitty Joyce appeared at Sixty-fourth street and Columbus avenue early last evening carrying a broken arm in a sling. She was in a state of great enthusiasm. She picked out a woman in a red tailormade suit and her escort, who wore evening clothes, and tagged them, making insulting remarks to the woman.

A crowd gathered. The man drew his

A crowd gathered. The man drew his companion into a drug store. Kitty stood outside, still cursing. The crowd grew, and the druggist suggested that the time limit for neutral waters had expired.

The couple tried to make a dash down Sixty-fourth street, but Kitty saw them. She caught the woman by the skirt. Her eecort brushed her off, whereupon Kitty wrenched his cane away from him with her well arm and began to beat him over the head. He managed to recover the cane, and during the fight his companion escaped through the crowd.

A policeman arrived just then. He brushed Kitty away, but didn't arrest her. This didn't suit the crowd; they made remarks and one man took the cop's number.

Meningitis at Naval Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 22.-Within a week two boys have died at the Naval Training Station of cerebro-spinal meningitis, but it is not anticipated that there will be an MOVING TIME

IS A SPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TIME

To Exchange Your Piano

The Aeolian Company will send a representative to any home in Greater New York to appraise the old piano, will take it away on or before moving day without expense to the owner, issuing a credit certificate for its value, and will deliver at the new home whatever piano may be selected at Aeolian Hall when the customer is 'settled'' and ready for music again.

IANO-OWNERS who expect to move this spring, and who have any idea of discarding the instruments which they now use, are urged to consider now the advantages of making an exchange at moving time and at Aeolian Hall.

An exchange made at moving time will save cartage, time and trouble.

Aeolian Hall is the chief piano center of New York, and houses a collection of high-grade instruments that for variety in price, design and tonal characteristics, is not duplicated elsewhere in the country.

The Aeolian Company sells every instrument at a fixed and unvarying price and is therefore able to make a proposition which ordinary piano - trade conditions would not admit of.

The different makes of pianos of which the Acolian Company controls the manufacture and sale are the Weber Plano, Steck Plano, Wheelock Piano, Stuyvesant Piano and the new Pianola Piano, which is revolutionizing conditions in the musical industry.

There is no piano so valuable that it cannot be exchanged to advantage at Acolian Hall. Grands and uprights of every representative make, sometimes almost new, and coming from the best homes in New York, are being taken as part payment upon the new Pianola Piano-an upright piano that contains within its case the means by which any one can play upon it any musical composition ever written.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

MOTHS

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IS AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FOR Furs. Rugs, Garments, Etc. Endorsed by All Furriers Who Have Used the System. EXPERIENCED FURRIERS IN CHARGE.
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THEY UPHOLD HILPRECHT.

Doctors Radau and Myhrman Say the Nippur Library Tablets Are Genuine. PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Testimony more important than any yet produced was offered to-day at the secret meeting of the university trustees inquiring into the work of Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht. After the meeting Dr. Hugo Radau, a friend of Hilprecht's, gave out a statement sustaining the latter in which he declared: "There has been intrigue against Prof. Hilprecht, and the treatment accorded him has been out-

Mrs. C. A. Haynes, wife of the famous explorer who went insane from hardship at Babylon, appeared in person. She did not bring the diary of her husband covering the time of the explorations in dispute, but she confirmed from memory the testi-

but she confirmed from memory the testimony of Architect Clarence Fisher that the map of Nippur was not found on the temple hill, as Hilprecht said.

Mrs. Haynes accompanied her husband in all his expeditions, and her testimony told against Hilprecht. Drs. Radau and Myhrman then proceeded to back up Hilprecht. The latter came all the way from Sweden to do it. Dr. Radau told how he had carefully gone over 300 of the tablets discovered by Prof. Hilprecht; how he had read their inscriptions and found them to represent every phase of literature, and how, to his mind, there now remained no doubt that the tablets had come from Nippur library in the manner described by his con-

doubt that the tablets had come from Nippur library in the manner described by his contemporary. He concluded thus:

"Having examined those tablets, I must congratulate not only the University of Pennsylvania but Philadelphia and America as a whole on having a library unlike any other. It is the best collection of its kind in the country."

"Dr. Radau's defense of Prof. Hilprecht

in the country."

Dr. Radau's defense of Prof. Hilprecht was vehement. He had explained in the beginning that he would take the various points in the case in chronological order. He had just exhausted the first part of his He had just exhausted the first part of his dissertation when some one asked him what proof he had of one of his assertions.

"Proof?" he repeated. "A scientist need offer no proof. That is the way with Prof. Hilprecht's critics. They keep shouting for proof. They should accept his statements and wait until his books are published."

It was then suggested that Dr. Radau

It was then suggested that Dr. Radau give a summary of his allegations and explanations.

"I could not think of it," he declared.

"It would not do at all. It would spoil
everything. You must wait until to-morrow for the rest of my statement."

WM. J. BRYAN IN BUFFALO. He Says Chicago's Election Has Injected

a New Issue Into Democratic Politics. BUFFALO, April 22 .- William J. Bryan came to town unattended this afternoon and Norman E. Mack, national committeeman, and other Democrats met him at the station with three carriages. At luncheon at the hotel later both the regenerate and unregenerate Democrats of Erie county salaamed before the Nebraskan without locking horns.

Mr. Bryan delivered his address, "The Value of an Ideal," before the Liberal Club to-night. Discussing Mayor Dunn's victory in Chicago, Mr. Bryan said the result of that municipal campaign had injected epidemic at the station. A week ago a boy died from pneumonia with menin dits complications, and lest night the second boy died, this time from cerebro meningitis, the victim being a seaman apprentice by the name of Frank J. Mc Kinnon, a native of Boston, who enlisted at Detroit, Mich.

Short Pot-still Scotch

The Whisky Supplied

by Special Warrant of Appointment to

the House of Lords. Now

On Broadway The Scotch

Without a Doubt! At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealers. The Cook & Bernheimer Co.,

> Sole Agents. DIED.

COX .- On April 22, Anna M. Cox, daughter of the late Edward J. and nlece of Matthew Cox, at her late residence, 51 Audubon av. Notice of funeral hereafter. London, England: Meriden, Conn., and Attleboro, Mass., papers please copy.

sey Howard, aged \$4, wife of Edward T. Howard Funeral services at the residence of her son in law Woodruff Leeming, on Monday, the 24th inst...

HOWARD.-In Brooklyn, on April 22, Clara Kel

LYNCH.-Dr. P. J. Lynch, at his residence. 216 East 13th st., on April 22. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORAN.-On April 22, Patrick J. Moran, in his 72d year. Funeral on Tuesday morning from his late restdence, 224 E. 58d st., at 9:30 A. M., thence in the Church of St. John, 55th st. and 1st av Interment Calvary Cemetery. Members of Catholic Club please attend funeral.

RAYMOND.—At his residence, "Rock Spring,"
133 Strawberry Hill av., Stamford, Conn., of
Tuesday, April 18, 1903, James Irving Raymon 1. Funeral services will be held at Presbyterian Church on Monday, April 24, on arrival of 2 o'clock train from New York. Carriages in waiting at station on arrival of train.

SALTUS .- At Tarrytown, Saturday . April 22, 1905. Francis Henry, son of the late Francis Saltus of this city. WHITLOCK-WELLS .- At Middletown, N. Y., on

April 20, 1905, Harriet S., widow of Montgomery P. Whitlock and daughter of the late Jeremian and Mary Wells. The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Edgar Whitlock, 694 Putnam ave. Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

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